

Title	RECORD OF HERVIELLA ALBIDA N. SP. FROM SETO, KII, JAPAN (NUDIBRANCHIA-EOLIDOIDEA)
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RECORD OF *HERVIELLA ALBIDA* N. SP. FROM SETO,  
KII, JAPAN  
(NUDIBRANCHIA-EOLIDOIDEA)<sup>1)</sup>

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*With Plate XV*

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On the occasion of his collecting trip to Seto, Kii, the present author was able to obtain a fine specimen of a *Hervietta* which will be recorded as representing a new form below.

*Hervietta albida* n. sp.

Shiratsuyu-minoumiushi (n. n.)

Animal seemingly whitish owing to the lack of black spotting found in the specimens of *H. yatsui* (or of *H. affinis*).

Total length (Code Ac) 8 mm. General body-form as usual in the genus: cephalic tentacles slender, the rhinophores shorter and simple, the foot-corners rounded, the branchial papillae set in simple oblique rows on either side, showing the formula I (8-6), II (6-6), III (6-6), IV (3-3), V (2-2) and VI (0-1), the genital orifices below the middle of the right liver row, the anus closely behind the first right row of the left posterior liver, and the nephroproct a short distance in front of the anus. Tail injured (?), ending bluntly.

The branchial papillae in this new species elongated fusiform when greatly extended, themselves being more or less flattened dorso-ventrally. The liver-diverticulum within each of these papillae not simple, but forming a light natural swelling in about its mid-length. The contracted papillae shortened fusiform, the swollen part of diverticulum often showing a bulbous appearance to the outside. General colour of diverticulum yellowish brown; on the bulbous portion a local accumulation of melanin pigment granules is marked in the lining epithelium of the diverticulum.

The general integument of body yellowish white, the back more inten-

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1) Contributions from the Seto Marine Biological Laboratory, No. 445.

sively yellowish due to the viscera, the sole colourless. There are scattered opaque white spots over the head and back, but not on sides and papillae. A U-letter of light black on the head. Cephalic tentacles opaque white above, each one having a black longitudinal band on the lower half. Rhinophores opaque white above, yellow-tinted below, and each is banded with black in about its half way. A black trapezoid marking between the bases of the rhinophores. The dorso-lateral margins behind rhinophores and between branchial rows are each indicated by a black longitudinal band. Each of the branchial papillae is provided with a broad, subapical band of opaque white below the colourless tip, and a second one further down. There occurs a cluster of colourless gland cells towards the base of each of the papillae.

Jaw-plates slightly yellowish, and characterized approximately as in *H. yatsui*: denticles on the jaw-edge 16-18, themselves being acutely pointed. Radula formula  $20 \times 0.1.0$ . Teeth faintly yellowish or almost colourless. They are shaped roughly as in those of *H. yatsui*, but acquire each markedly more slender denticles, (3-4) in number, on either side of the prominent median cusp.

The constitution of the penis is as usual in the genus. In this new species, however, the penis stylet appears to be very much shortened.

Type locality: Seto, Kii, Japan.

Date of collection: Dec. 21, 1964.

The type was prepared in serial horizontal sections.

*Remarks*: The peculiarities of *H. albida* may be seen (1) in the absence of black spotting on the body, (2) in the formation of a bulbous swelling in the mid-length of the papillar diverticulum, (3) in the possession of slender lateral denticles on the radula teeth, and (4) in having a rather shortened penis stylet. Outwardly this species is more closely akin to *H. yatsui* than to *H. affinis* in some other points of the body colouring.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XV

Figs. 1-8. *Hervietta albida* collected from Seto, Kii, Japan, on Dec. 21, 1964.

- Fig. 1. Living animal in actively crawling position. Total length (Code Ac) 8 mm.
- Fig. 2. Branchial papillae in extended (a) and contracted (b) states.
- Fig. 3. Explanatory figure of an extended papilla (a) with two opaque white bands on the upper half. Towards the base of the papilla there is a cluster of colourless gland cells. The part in the mid-length of the diverticulum shows a marked bulbous appearance in the contracted (b) state.
- Fig. 4. Cross section of the bulbous part of a liver-diverticulum ( $\times 90$ ). Showing melanin pigment granules (a) deposited in the diverticular epithelium of this part.
- Fig. 5. Naked animal showing the arrangement of branchial papillae. a. genital orifices, b. nephroproct, c. anus.
- Fig. 6. Right jaw-plate from outside ( $\times 35$ ).
- Fig. 7. Radula teeth ( $\times 270$ ). a. a tooth from the proximal end of the radula ribbon, b. an isolated tooth from about the middle of the ribbon, c. a tooth from the distal end of the ribbon in lateral view.
- Fig. 8. Penis ( $\times 70$ ). a. penis stylet, b. part of the prostatic vas deferens passing into the penis. The penis is elongated conical and muscular.

